Judgeship of this Judicial District is beginning to be actively agitated. Each of the Countier in the District, we believe, will present one or more candidates. In Doniphan County, thus far, we hear of but one. Albert Perry will be a candidate, and, as far as we can learn, is eminently satisfactory to the entire bar of the County. He is one of the oldest members of the bar of Northern Kansas, having been in practice in this County for almost twenty years; has the reputation of being one of the best read lawyers and judges of law in the State; and is of irreproachable private character. He has never held an office is the State, and, we believe, has never been a candidate for office. In the race, he labors unde the disadvantage of being an "out." He cannot conduct the Summer terms of the Court as electioneering auxiliaries to aid his election, nor have the juries, as an act of courtesy, sign their names to ready-made testimonials to his trans-cendent ability, and deprecating the possibility of his supersedure as a calamity to the country. But the bar of the District are almost universally dissatisfied with the present regime. While no one doubts the honesty and purity of character of the present incumbent, all say that a change is desirable. It may be said that the people have some rights in the premises, as well s the bar. This is true; but the people cannot transact business in Court except through the bar, and the interst of the bar is the interest of their clients, the people. Mr. Perry has the confidence and respect of the entire profession; and while some of them may not prefer him for Judge, none question his ability and fitness for the po-We urge no local considerations in his behalf, for they should have no force in the se-

ATCHISON AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.-We have received the report of the officers of the Atchison and Nebraska Railroad Company to the stockholders of the Company for the last year. The gross earnings were \$270.955.10, and the operating expenses, insurance and taxes, \$270,683,06. leaving a balauce in favor of the road of \$272.04. There was received for bond coupons, \$22,580.00, and expended of this amount, \$2,065.38, leaving as available net revenue, \$20,786.66. The float ing debt of the company was reduced from \$76, 258.82 to \$73,940.70.

Last year was a disastrous one for this road The grasshopper devastations almost totally cut off the immense grain business which supplied the greater part of the freight of the road ; while the unusually destructive floods of last Summer vastly increased the cost of repairs. The estimated earnings for the coming year, with less than average crops, are \$372,000, and the estimated expenses \$285,000, leaving a balance in favor of the road of \$87,000. This will pay of the floating debt, and leave something over. With good erops, the earnings will be much greater than above estimate.

The other day, in Congress, Tucker, of Virginia, said that, before the war, he, as Attorney-General of Virginia, had decided that any Justice of the Peace in the State had authority to order the United States mails searched, and Abolition or other objectionable documents seized and thrown out; and he still held to that doctrine. Blaine, as usual, took him down. Some of the Republican papers exhibit great indignation over this declaration. We are in favor of giving Hill and Tucker all the chances they want. They have already rendered th election of a Republican President a fixed fact. They let out the true principles and designs of the Southern Democracy, which will be the controlling element if the Democratic party comes into power. They can in this way do the Republican party more good than all the Republican speakers and documents that can be made or

They are having a tremendous time out about Kirwin, because Col. Phillips has caused the removal of one A. A. Thomas from the Land Office. The Kirwin Chief says "the people of the District have spoken with no uncertain sound in favor of A. A. Thomas," and pronounces the doom of Col. Phillips for the dastardly act. We do not know whether the Chief means this Congressional District, or that Land District. If it means the Congressional District, they haven't spoken of it to any alarming extent. When any one down this way speaks of it at all, it is generally to inquire, "Who in thunder is A. A. Thomas, any how ?" It is certain they don't care a continental about him. His removal will not influence the election of three delegates to the Congressional Convention-probably not even the delegate from Phillips County.

The Hutchinson News, speaking of Halderman's candidacy for Governor, says it has understood that he was formerly a Border Ruffian of the most virulent type. The News is mistaken, or has been misinformed. Judge Halderman was formerly a Democrat, but of the moderate type. We have never heard him charged with Border Ruffianism. When the rebellion broke out, he was among the first to enter the Union army, and his gallantry and devotion to the cause was never doubted. Since the war, he has given the Democracy a great deal of trouble, by his advocacy of advanced ideas growing out of the war. While still belding membership in the Democratic party, be favored Republican measures of policy, until finally be concluded that his proper place was in the Republican party, and has entered into fall fellowship with it.

Why is it that the Democrats are so sweet on Bristow, and so eager that the Republicans should nominate him? The Republican candi date, they know, will be pretty sure to be elected, and they would rather have the Devil than Blaine. Bristow is the only possible candidate. who is a Southerner man, and whom they can hope to seduce from his loyalty to Republican principles. This hope is based upon Bristow's Southern birth and education-advantages which have never yet failed them, in time of need. Better that the Southern Confederacy had succeeded, than that any but the truest Republican should be elected President this year

There is a fuse in St. Joe, over the postoffice. The Herata pitches in savagely in denunciation of the removal of Col. John Severance We believe that Severance has always been a leading stockholder in the Herald; and it may be that the authorities at Washington have come to the conclusion that the Herald outfit have esjoyed the fat about long enough, and to try a change for luck. Wilkinson was Collector, Bittinger Gauger, and Severance Postmaster. Two of them have won promotion to the penitentiary. and perhaps it is a favor to the other to remove temptation beyond his reach.

The information has been promuigated that the Central Branch Railroad is to be pushed right ahead, to the west line of Republic County. We have heard something like this before-for the last eight or ten years. But election times are coming on, and something must be done to restore the confidence of the North-west in the Great Centre.

The Fopeka Times has an editorial calling upon the Republican party to put honest men to the front. In that case, we fear Prouty would occupy the same position in the procession that he did the time they burnt Pomeroy in effigythe extreme tail end, in his shirt-sleves, and with his breeches-legs rolled up.

"Sol. MILLER JUSTICE."-This is what the Topeka Blade calls our article last week, concern ing its course relative to the lottery. This pe culiar justice, in this instance, consists in copy-ing two articles from the Blade of the same issue in favor of and against the lottery. Perhaps the Blade will call it "Sol. Miller justice," when we remind it that it did not denounce the lottery until somebody stopped his paper because it en dorsed the lottery. However, this may have been a fiction on the part of the Blade, to give it an excuse for pitching into the lottery, because The editor of the Blade assumes to be wonder-

fully independent and outspoken; but it daily exhibits specimens of "Swayze justice," that are m uch poorer articles than "Sol. Miller justice." Swayze's batred of a man includes all things with which he is connected, and all who will not unite in that hatred. The Commonwealth, so far as we have seen, has never published the lottery advertisement, nor even spoken a word in its favor; yet the Blade daily denouces it as an upholder of the lottery swindle. Scarcely a day passes, but the Blade abuses Secretary Cavanaugh for attaching the seal of the State to an endorsement of the lottery swindle. The laws of the State prescribe in what manner associations may become incorporated, and when they comply with the laws, the Secretary of State is compelled to issue the certificate prescribed by law. He has no right to refuse, nor to decide whether the association is a fraud or not. For complying with the

As to that local credited to the Blade, it is not n our columns upon our own responsibility, but We have no is paid for, as an advertisement. authority to alter it; and as the editor of the Blade did not order its publication, he has no right to alter its wording. We shall change or discontinue it, whenever the parties paying for it se

law, he is subjected to daily doses of "Swayze

But leaving out the question of "Sol. Mille justice," and "Swayze justice," we again call the Blade's attention to the fact that, notwithstanding its continued reiterations that the respectaole portion of the people of Topeka denounce the lottery as a fraud, it has not been able to publish one word against it, over the signature of a sin gle respectable citizen of Topeka.

SCRIBNER FOR MAY .-- In the May number of Scribner, Col. Etting, of the Committee on the Restoration of Independence Hall, discusses the "Portraiture of William Penn." The illustrations include the famous Penn Treaty Picture, by West; Penn in Armor, at the age of twenty-two (from a rare engraving on steel); Admiral Penn (the father of William), and the newly discovered portrait of William Penn, a copy of which was recently added to the National Museum. From the forth-coming Bryant History of the United States, an entertaining passage is published concerning "The True Pocahontas." College Series is continued with a paper on Bowdoin College, containing reminiscences of Haw-thorne, Longfellow, and other distinguished men; among the pictures is a silhonette of Longfellow, at about the age of nineteen. A series of papers, giving an account of recent American and foreign experiments in "Co-operation," is begun in this number; these articles will be written by Mr. Charles Barnard, author of the paper on "One Hundred Thousand Homes." among the other papers are Bret Harte's and Edward Everett Hale's serials; an illustrated ketch of John Guttenberg, by Theodore L. De-Vinne (one of the printers of the magazine), a aper which groups, we believe for the first time in English, the results of the latest foreign reearch; "The DeFoe family in America;" a Canadian story, by Miss Howells; "The Wedding at Ogden Farm," by Col. Waring; "Double rimes and One-sided Laws," by Dr. Holland; and "The Old Cabinet" papers. "Bric-a-Brac" contains something about "Col. Randolph aughter, of Virginia;" "Uncle Jim's Baptist Revival Hymn;" "Fashions for Spring;" "The eautiful Ballad of Waska Wee," etc. Mr. P. Γ. Quinn's paper on gardening and the general nanagement of small places in the country, this month gives timely directions about evergreens, pears, grapes, and vegetables.

ST. NICHOLAS FOR MAY .- With its May number, St. Nicholas begins a new serfal story, "The Cat and the Countess," translated from the French by Thomas Bailey Aldrich, and illustrated with silhouettes by Hopkins. The first installment introduces the principal characters in a series of striking incidents, and contains no less than thirty-six comical silhouette drawings. Indeed, the illustrations to this story are a novel and stirring feature for St. Nicholas, and can hardly fail to make a sensation among the boys and girls. As for miscellaneous attractions, the large

number of them forbids even the mention of them all; but among the first are Mrs. Oliphant's second paper on "Windsor Castle;" Susan Coolidge's "Talk with Girls" on "Ready for Europe;" and the two beautiful poems, "The Palace of Gondoforus," by H. H., and "Snow-Plakes," by Mrs. Dodge. The stories of "Clough's Top-Knot" and states contact:

States contac Mrs. Dodge. The stories of "Clough's Top-Knot" and "The Dotterels' Luck" are excellent; and the rhyme of "The King of the Hobbledygoblins," with its fantastic picture, is a feature in itself. Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz contributes a May-Day play; Marion Harland bas another "Little House-Keeper's Page," with a fine illustration; and the department for "Very Little Folks" is occupied with a charming poem, "The Fate of a Ginger-Bread Man," with little pictures by M. Woolf.

"Jack-ın-the-Pulpit" is as brilliant as ever. "The Little School-m'am" awards several prizes, and "Deacon Green" offers several more. The Letter-Box and Riddle-Box are crowded with good things.

"That Banner a Hundred Years Old," song and chorus; words by B. Devere, music by Eddie Fox. This is the Great American Centennial Song, as sung throughout the whole country with such immense success. Price, 50 cents. The publisher proposes to give, free of charge, five beautiful Photographs of the different Centennial Buildings at Philadelphia, to every purchaser of this great Centennial Song. These Photographs are worth the price of the Song alone. The Song and Photographs will be mailed free, upon receipt of 50 cents, to any part of the United States. Address, F. W. Helmick, Music Dealer and Publisher, 278 West Sixth Street, Cincinuati, Ohio.

A. T. Stewart. He grew where the German Astors grew, This son of the plaid and kilt; He learned to draw where Daniel Drew, And to build where Vanderhilt.

Our correspondent, "Truth-Seeker," in communication this week, trees the wrong game, when he spots "Veritas" as the author o a certain article. "Veritas" has not put his showel into this controversy, but the article was from the pen of a believer in the good, old-fashioned Methodist Class-Meeting that "Truth-Seeker" speaks so well of. Please don't get "Veritas" started again, for he still has several hundred pages of Ranke in reserve.

They are having a big scandal in high life, in Topeka. One T. L. King, an elderly gentleman, has a handsome young wife. King imagined that he was monarch of all he survyed, but he discovered that one Dr. Mulvane was helping him to survey it, and he got mad about it. And such little things as that create a scan-

Congressman Goodin, of this State, com municates with his constituents by publishing cards in the Kansas City Times. The next Congressman for that District will employ the medium of the Republican papers of the District But Goodin knows how to reach his friends.

HIT HIM WHERE HE LIVED .- In our article last | FAVORITISM VS. JUSTICE .- Much criticism has reek, relative to the character which the Waweek, relative to the character which the Wa-thena Reporter has been giving that tewn, we Judge Krekel, in cases of Bittinger and Adler and and bow to his dictation, it is sufficient excuse for him to slander him, even if he has to besmear the whole town in order to do it. Our article last week was suggested by the remark of a person not a resident of Doniphan County, who was sort of a d-d town is that Wathena, any way !" said be. "I never got hold of a copy of their paper, that does not convey the impression that the town is in the hands of horse-thieves, gamblers, and roughs." That's just the way it strikes a

that Jack Selover's underground stable has been turned into a mill, and that Jack is an honest niller; but adds, that Jack is down on the paper for decouncing him. Now, that mill has been n operation over a year; yet almost every week of that time, the Reporter has denonneed the underground stable and Jack Selover's villainy. Within the last month it has done it. Admits that it stigmatized a grist mill as an underground den for stolen horses, and an honest iller as a scoundrel. In another paragraph, it refers to a man in Wathens who has work done at the Chief office, as a man of the same stripe. That man, be it known, is one of the oldest citizens of Wathena, an honorable business man, one who last year opposed what was called the Selover ticket, and was even sent to jail because he exhibited more back-bone in his opposition than any of the rest. And he is denounced as being one of the same stripe, because he will not submit to the dictatorship of the whelp who runs

the Reporter, and pay tribute to him. And this is the way in which Wathena has een advertised to the world as a hell-hole, because some of her citizens refused to recognize the contemptible compound of conceit, jealousy and dyspepsia who runs the Reporter, as "My

TIMELY SUCCOR.-Gov. Osborn has just made n extensive tour of North-Western Kansas, to look after the interests of the people. Reports of threatened Indian troubles had reached him, and he went to attend to them in person. He was just in the nick of time. A large body of Indians, who were on the point of devastating Rooks County, heard of his approach, and abandoned their camp in such haste that they left their pappooses, breech-clouts and kinnekinnick behind. Proceeding to Norton County, he came to a place where three Indians had attacked the cabin of a settler. Alone and unarmed, he attacked the three, killing four of them on the spot, whereupon the whole five fled precipitate-The whole six were found dead the next day, on the spot where the Governor slew them, while he bore the scalps of all seven away in triumph. The Governor has returned home, feeling better than he has at any time since the battle of Elwood.

Jim Scarborough, who accompanied the Gov ernor, as Adjutant, captured a package of registered letters during the trip, from which he learned that the whole North-West is enthusiastically in favor of the Governor for United

We learn that in a rape case, one of the Courts of Kansas lately decided that the infornation must show that the act was premeditated, and done with malice aforethought. Now, this is coming down to business. A poor fellow who is taken suddenly, and loses control of himself in the excitement of the moment, should not be harassed and annoyed about it. It should be duly proven that he had contemplated it for ome time, had fed himself up for the occasion, and had declared his purpose to his friends. In fact, it ought to be indispensible that he put his intentions on record in the office of the Reg-

Ambition is a noble thing, when accompanied with the requisite ability; but ambition for high station, when the aspirant is too dull to knew that he has not the capacity to fill the place, is the trait that brought jackasses into the world, and kept up the supply. The following paragraph from the Washington correspondence of the Topeka Times, gives some idea of the spectacle that Kansas presents in the United tates Senate:

Gen. Lucien J. Eastin died at Glasgow, Mo., on Monday, in the 61st year of his age. Gen. Eastin edited the first newspaper in Kansas -the Leavenworth Herald, in 1854. The first paper was issued under a tree. Owing to the bitter state of politics at the time, there were many persons in Kausas who were not admirers of Gen. Eastin. But he was personally a good man, and as time softened the unpleasant mem ories of the troubulous times, the people of Kansas had come to regard bim with more kindly feelings.

The old Johnson building, in Topeka, is to be moved on to an adjoining lot, and the space between it and the new Government building is to be sodded and occupied by a fountain. What will be the use of a fountain there! They have dug down all over that ridge so deep that they struck the Devil's horns, but have never yet found a drop of water. It is supposed to be the place where Lazarus couldn't find a finger-full for

Henry Hunter, of Illinois, is dead. He was at the battle of New Orleans, and it is said that it was a bullet shot by him that killed the British General Pakenham. This is perhaps a mistake. The old song says that General was mistake. The old song says that General was killed by a Hunter of Kentucky, and this Hun-

The Democrats in Congress, having investigated almost everything else, have now commenced on the Superintendent of the Government Printing Office, and claim that he has been stealing heavily. It will be a great relief to them, if they can get rid of Clapp.

When one reads over the bequests of A. T. Stewart, and fails to find his name in the list, he s more than ever impressed with the truth that it is easier for a needle to enter the Kingdom of Heaven than it is for a rich man to swallow the

Louis Grammar, au idiotic and troubleome negro, has been arrested in Kansas City, and shipped out of town. Send him to Wathe na. A distinguished editor in that town is heavy on correcting bad Grammar.

The Supreme Court has decided that Lyn

don is the County Seat of Osage County. We trust this will encourage the Chronicle to issue full sheet hereafter. IF It is said that the Irish emigration will be very small, this year. That's bad. How can

the Democracy maintain their ascendancy in New York! One Peacock, of Topeka, has published a volume of poems. Who said there was no music in a Peacock?

touched the lecherous dyspeptic who runs it, on the raw, and he howls through two mortal colmms of rage and drivel, ending with an appeal | the penitentiary for two years. Adler and Furst to the people of Wathena to give him a better are wealthy, and made most of their wealth by support—as as an inducement, we suppose, to systematic robbery of the Government. Before stop his continued damage to the town. He vir- they were sentenced, the extraordinary proceed tually confesses himself a malicious liar, and that | ing was witnessed of allowing a Jewish Rabbi if a man does not see proper to patronize him to appear before the Court and make a speech in their behalf, who appealed to the Judge not to disgrace their young children, who were innocent, by sending their fathers to the penitentiary, as common convicts. They were therefore fined a comparatively small amount, and sentenced to in our office looking over exchanges. "What be imprisoned in the County jail for one year. Bittinger has a wife in a delicate state of health and who is also innocent; but no preacher was sent before the Court to state that fact as a reason why he should not be punished. What better are those Jews than Christians? The United States is one of the few Governments on the globe that do not discriminate against Jews because of their race or religion; and there is no

reason why it should discriminate in their favor.

We all remember that nearly the entire Jewish

fraternity in the United States opposed the elec-tion of Gen. Grant, because he issued an order

prohibiting Jews from trading within his lines,

after repeated discoveries that they smuggled

contraband goods to the rebels. Is this late favor

granted them as a precantionary measure, to

keep the whole tribe from banding together to

prevent the execution of the laws? Mr. Blaine, the other day, on the floor o Congress, made a thorough, unequivocal and convincing denial of the corrupt railroad bond transaction with which he has been charged He left no phase of the story untouched, but de nied the transaction in toto, directly or indirectly, personally or through agents. The man Harrison, of Indianapolis, who started the story, now says that he did not say Blaine was the man, but that it was a prominent Republican. It seems to be conceded that the story was manufactured in the interest of Moxa Morton.

A woman at Vancouver, Washington Territory, has swallowed a snake. That is nothing. A chap from Kansas is on his way out there, who has a contract to swallow a pair of bootfuls of snakes, and has already completed a good part

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, is now in his country. He came to visit the Centennial. and exhibit the products of his country-Brazil outs and things.

This is often a serious question with the inval id. He finds the market modes with proprietary medicines, scores of which are recommended as certain cures for his pecular ailment. He reads the papers, circulars, and almanaes, and finds each sustained by plausible arguments setting each sustained by pladsible arguments setting forth its virtues and specific action. The rec-ommendations are as strong for one as another. The cures claimed to have been wrought by one are as wooderful as those claimed to have been wrought by another. In his perplexity and doubt, the sufferer is sometimes let to reject all. But it should be borne in mind that this condition of hings is one that cannot be remedied. In a land where all are free, the good the truly valuable must come into competition with the vile and worthless, and must be brought to public notice by the same instrumentality, which is advertising. by the same instrumentality, which is ancertainty, in such a case, perhaps the only absolute proof that a remedy is what it claims to be, is to try it. The "test of a pudding is the cating of it."

"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good,"
"Prove all things, hold fast that which is good," is the apostolic injunction. There may, how-ever, be stronger presumptive evidence in favor of one remedy than there is in favor of another, and this should be allowed its due weight. due regard to this may save a vast amount of experimenting and a useless outlay of money. As presumptive evidence in favor of Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say, Family Medicines, the Proprietor desires to say, that they are prepared by a new and scientific process by which the virtues of the crude plants and roots are extracted without the use of a par-ticle of alcohol. Not a particle of this destroyer of our race enters into the composition of either of our race enters into the composition of either his Golden Medical Discovery or Favorite Pre-scription. This consideration alone ought cer-tainly to rank them high above the vile com-pounds saturated whith alcohol, Jamaica rum, sour beer, or vinegar, which are everywhere of-fered for sale. Again, they are of uniform strength, necessary to prove that he committed the act because he was mad at the girl, or in order to spite her mother. Kansas believes in progress.

They are also made from fresh herbs and roots, gathered in their appropriate season, when they are flush with medical properties. In support of these claims, the following testimony is offered:

NEWARK, N. J. Dear Sir-I have sold a great deal of your ex cellent remedies, and I prefer to sell them before others, because they give good satisfaction to those who use them. I hear such remarks as "Sage's Remedy completely cured me; it is a splendid thing;" or, "Pierce's Discovery is just what I wanted; I feel better than I ever did." One of our celebrated singers uses it for strengthen-ing her voice, and says "there is nothing equals it;" and so I might give scores of remarks said about your preparations. A colored woman was using your Discovery, and after taking three bottles was completely cured. She, being in the store, said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me said to me, "I don't want no doctors 'round me so long as I can get the Dicovery; it beats all " And so I might go on.

I am, most respectfully, yours, ATHA B. CROOKS.

County Orders. NOTICE is hereby given, that I have funds to pay County Warrants from Registered No. 1 to No. 231, inclusive. No interest will be paid after April 27th, 1876. ROBERT TRACY, County Treasurer. April 27, 1876-1w

Final Settlement. Estate of E. J. Westcott, deceased.

Estate of E. J. Westcott, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given to all creditors and others interested in the Estate of E. J. Westcott, deceased, that I will make final settlement of said Estate, with the Frobate Court of Doniphan County, Kansas, on Tuesday, the 18th day of July, 1876, at 11 c'clock, A. M., of said day, A. J. SELOVER, Administrator, April 27, 1876-4w.

Pr's fee, 83.

LIGHTNING RODS.

WILL sell in Doniphan County, during the season of 1878, the best two Copper Rods ever offered for sale. I have the White Star Galvanized Rod, as a cheap rod; the Copper Covered Rod, two rods in one, an improvement on the Copper Rod heretofore sold, as a medium priced on the Copper Rod heretofore sold, as a medium priced rod; and the 5-8 Solid Copper Rod, the King of all Rods, the highest priced of the three.

James H. Burnhain, who has travelled in Doniphan County the past two years, and is well known to the peo-ple, will continue as salesman.

Falls City, Nebraska, April 20, 1876-3mo.

NOTICE. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3222, 2237, 2232, and 2239, require every person engaged in any business, avocation or employment which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, TO PROCEEE AND PLACE CONSPICTOUSLY IN HIS EXTARLISHEAT OR PLACE OF BUSINESS a STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the Special Tax Year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes embraced within the provisions of the law above quoted are the following, viz:

And for each worm manufactures.

Insufacturers of tobacco.

Insufacturers of eigars.

oddlers of tobacco. first class (more than two horses or other animals).

Peditlers of tobacco, second class (two horses or conveyance).
rewers of less than 500 harrels.
rewers of 500 barrels or more

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties. Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes as med above, must apply to GEO. T. ANTHONY. Collector of Internal Revenue at Leavenworth, and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NO TICE. Commissioner of In-Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C., Feb. 1, 1876.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SEEKERS BEPLY.

Enron CHIEF :- This week, I am confronted by two able and formidable 'defenders of the faith." In one, I recognize the earmarks of our old friend "Veritas," by the people of this locality.

At the outset, I desire to express my sorrow, first, that

At the outset, I desire to express my sorrow, area, that "Truth-lover" should inaugurate the fashion of discussing the author instead of the argument; and second, that he can only attribute a man's dissent from church dog-mas to "the wickedness of the human heart." This spirit, estly by it. But my ancesters were on the inside of the garrison walls at the siege of Londonderry.

He says that "we owe our civilization to the acceptance of the doctrines of the Bible." Nothing can be wider

om the mark. The Bible and the church came into

power just at the downfall of Greek and Roman civili tion, and had a glorious opportunity to have wrought a fabric of civilization as much superior to any that could be produced by any other religion, as a divinely inspired religion is, or ought to be, superior to a human one—as God is superior to man. For about a thousand years, the God is superior to man. For about a thousand years, the Bible and the church beld most undisputed sway, and what did they accomplish? Instead of fostering science, genius, liberty, individuality, and intellectual activity, without which no civilization can be attained, the church, on behalf of the Bible and "Bible truths," used its power to crush them out. For a thousand years, it reveled in superstition and teasted upon ignorance. As far as its influence spread, it caused a moral darkness to settle more luxuriantly the church thrived and flourished. It Truth-lover," has the cheek to claim credit for what it tried to prevent, and could not. It should have credit for our civilization, the same as it is entitled to credit for discovering and promulgating the truth of the earth's re-tundity, and the other truths of our solar system. Had the church succeeded in having her way, we would, to-day, be groping along in the belief that our earth is a flat and stationary body, the centre of the universe, and that the sun, moon, and stars were made expressly to revolve over it and under it, and "rule" the day and night. But, thanks to the brave free-thinkers, dissenters, skeptics heretics, and martyrs who upheld the cause of liberty

enjoy the light of civilization to-day.

Again, he says Infidelity is bigoted, and that it would rob God, &c., &c. That some Infidels are a little bigoted, is true. The only wonder is that they are not more so in view of the example the have had. It is "Truth-lover and the Rible that want to rob God of his good nam Infidels hold the Infinite Being in such great reverence, that they are unwilling he should rest under such a mountain load of obioquy as some portions of the Bible heap upon him. They are not willing that the atrocious crimes and butcheries, and the fiendish character there attributed to him, should be laid to his charge. Let Moses and the other Jew murderers father their own crimes. See Numbers, xxxi: 13.38; 1 Kings, xxii: 22.23: Deut.

iii: 43; and hundreds of other passages. Those discoveries are "heaping up" no "testimonials" to prove the Bible, any more than other histories, to have n inspired of God. The Bible contains many historic and geographical truths, as well as errors. Thousand can and do write history with ration. A communication cannot be a revelation, unless it tells us something we did not know before, and could not find out by natural means. Four fifths of the Bible is orical, and that can no more be said to be God's word han is Paul's request, in his letter to Timothy, to have his cloak brought along that he had come off and forgotter noral exhortations, and savings then current, and of elocent rhapsodies of praise to the Almighty, but none of which show any evidence of having an authorship in any

spect superior to man.
"Sage-Brush" thinks the word "spirit" shows syidene of super-human origin or knowledge. I cannot see how. The Jews, as well as the Greeks, called everything "spirt" that they couldn't see. Wind was spirit, breath wa pirit. And, queer enough, their God never told them. (his "chosen people,") anything about "spirit" or immor-tality, and they knew nothing about it for hundreds of years, until they accidentally stumbled upon this spirit spirit life or immortality, but others continued to dishe eve it to the last. The idea of spirit, spirits, and immor ality, has existed in different forms in all nations and reuestion, I want to ask him or "Truth-lover" to pleas show me a single sentence from the Bible, Book of Mor moo, Koran, Shasta, Zend Avesta, Vedus, or any other so-called word of God, that informs us of a fact or truti that humanity did not know long before it was written When a book is produced which, in its faultless composition, its barmonious parts, its transcendent truths, its infinite perfection and beauty, and its moral elegance and purity, surpasses the highest attainable ability, go and knowledge of man, then it will be rational to a its authorship to a being superior to man. The works of the Infinite Being are clearly distinguishable from the works of man. The writings of Milton, Dante, Swedensorg, and others, might pass for inspiration, were it not for the fact that, though deep, brilliant, and bighly wrought, yet they tell us nothing that any man of supeandiwork is as far above and out of the reach of man's abilities, as the Infinite is above the Finite. Not a line n the Bible, in my judgment, is beyond human abilitynothing that Confucius, Zoroaster, Seneca, Tupper, Dick, Milton, Emanuel Swedenberg, or thousands of others might not have written, in their natural and normal

As for that "cloud of witnesses," to prove the anthenticity of the New Testament, "Truth-lover's" church has never been at a loss to prove anything that it set out to prove. They made a witness out of Josephus, until old copies were found, in which the interpolations did not occ ur. Perhaps "Truth-lover" would like to see some of the latest translations from Irenaus, St. Polycarp, and others. There are some reasons for believing, as well as some reasons for doubting, the alleged author the New Testament books. But granting it-what de it prove? Just nothing at all. Certainly not that God rrote them, or that he dictated them. "Truth-lover" must be familiar with the axiom, that while agreeme vitnesses does not imply truth, their disagreement as to material matters of fact does prove—at least that some one has told a fib, or is giving the bearsay evidence of some one who is reported by tradition to have said so an so. The New Testament witnesses do disagree in many

"But," says "T.," "it is the safest to believe." I do be lieve all the good there is in the Bible, in the church, and elsewhere. I may say to "T.," that it is the safest for him o change the color of his eyes from blue to black. He can do it as well as I can believe any proposition in the face and eyes of evidence to the contrary. A man cannot believe or disbelieve at his option. "Truth-lover" be lieves what he thinks is true, but is greatly incensed be cause I exercise the right of believeing only what I think is true. As well say it is safest to believe in all religions, and also in all the different branches of the same religion, so as to have as many strings to one's bow as pos To trust to only one religion out of many, is too muc like holding only one ticket in a lottery. Whether you win or not, is only a question of luck. Each religion claims to have God's word to man. If God has made a revelation to man, we now need another revelation to tel us who has got it. If the Christians have it, then a third revelation will be necessary to explain it, for part of them say that Jesus was Deity, and part of them say that he was only human. They do not agree in hardly anything They read the Bible and guess at its meaning, like a bo looking at his dumb watch and guessing at the time of day. And after they have gut its meaning, they don't know any more about God, our duties to Him, and to on another, than they did before. All the Infidel, the Chris tian, and the Mohammedan can do, is to do right an

Again, he asks, "what is gained by proving Christiani fraud?" I have no wish to prove it a fraud. A frau uplies intent. It is hard telling what religious real in the past has led people to do. A man who will tertur and kill his fellows for disagreement about religion, it seems to me, would not scruple at fraud or forgery. But, putting the best construction possible upon the matter the system being the outgrowth of legendary tradition in a superstitious age, it is very easy to conceive how i might have bonestly and naturally accumulated its pres ent invoice of miracles, dogmas, and unfounded else I think that Christianity will not only not lose anything out infinitely gain, by throwing overboard its chaff as rubbish, it certainly must go to the bottom, without hope of resurrection. If it will establish itself upon God's everlasting truths of the sciences—of the laws of the universe, and principles of eternal truth, as written by God's verse, and principles of eternal truth, as written by God's own finger in the great volume of nature, and in the hearts and intelligences of men—it will progress with hu-manity, and endure and help mankind as long as the race endures. When it will lay aside its interminable laby-rin the of assumed knowledge (being in fact only specula-tion) about the Deity, Heaven, Hell, Devil, the future life regeneration, sancitifecture instification desires life, regeneration, sancitification, justification, adoption redemption, atonement, perseverance of the mints, sal-vation by faith, resurrection of the body, and its sec-quarrels about haptism, and all the other hombug bones of contention, and devote off its energies to the practical work of elevating and benefitting the race, then it will unite all nations and people of the earth in the body of a

ommon brotherhood.
"Truth-lover" asserts that we would not know our or gin, destiny, or even our name, but for the Bible. "(Here is where the smile comes in.)" And then be pleads. "You would rob us of our religious faith, and give us nothing in return!" This reminds me of the old lady who exclai "If you take from me my total depravity, you take from me my religion!" If I should rob "Truth-lovet" of his total depra vity, is he afraid that his friends would not know him! What will be have in place of it! Or, suppose I rob him of the Devil, what in the world can be desire me to give him for the loss! But still worse, suppo se I rob him of his brimstone Hell, what in the name of com-mon sense and Infinite goodness can be plead for in re-turn for that! Harrible to think of! Bereft of his comferting faith in total depravity, purgatory, the Devil. Hell, endless punishment, an angry God, Jonah swallowing the whale, &c., what could the poor man do, but pine away and die of a broken beart? No, no, Brother "Truth iover," hug your idols to your heart. No one is going to be robbed of his faith. All I shall do is to try to persuade

you to swap your faith in Devils, &c., off for a better faith in the loving Father of us all. But "Truth-lover" will have it that I am an enemy to But 'Truth-lover' win nave it that I am an enemy to Chistianity and religion. Surely I am not. Notwithstand-ing his unkind assertion to the contrary, I am and always have been an honest seeker for truth in the Bible and out of it, let it be found where it may. I am and always have been intensely interested in the solution of the great problem of human existence. And I am sorry when I see problem of human existence. And I am sorry when I see some men take more interest in business, pleasure, or even in a dog fight, than they do in the acquirement of truth, and developing of character for life here and here after. I believe in religion, but not much in theology The more a man has of one, the less he generally has of the other. I would give more for one good Methodis

class or experience meeting, than I would for fifty millions of such sermons as one not infrequently hears. The practical, religious truths of Christianity, like gold, would shine out all the brighter if purged of their dross. Men who would enjoy the social religious followship of the church, are excluded and repelled from it by its threaten church, are excluded and repetted from it by its threaten-ing attitude, holding its entire hadget of supernaturalism and speculative dogmas in one hand, and the black flag, "believe or be damned," in the other. As for me, I shall do neither one.
"Truth-lover" is troubled because each of the ten or a

dosen persons who have been asked if they were the au-ther of the "Seeker" articles have denied the charge. Let me tell "Truth laver" how I look at this matter: When I see a fictitious name attached to a commun ication, I at once conclude the author has some sufficient reason for not caring to advertise himself; and when I commit such a flagrant breach of manners as to ask him if he wrote it, I shall expect he will "answer a fool according to his folly." If he has get to tell every one he meets that he is the author, it is equivalent to a law prohibiting anony-mous writing. Whether or not I have served a term in the penitentiary, does not establish the truth or falsity of my arguments. My disguise gives me no advantage what ever. It only deprives "mud-larks" of a chance of throw-ing mud. Therefore, if the real author is saked to stand ing mnd. Therefore, if the real author is saked to stand and deliver and own up, the interrogator may confidently look for a negative answer, as evasion is equal to a con-April 15, 1876.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

DEAR CHEF:—When somewhat younger, and with least to weary my brain, I was wont, now and than, to bore you with effusions from my pen; but naught save a feeling of deep and abiding interest in the well-being of old Doniphan, where I spent so many pleasant years, could now induce me to trespass upon your patience, and that of your readers. I might add, that a feeling steals over me, hat those who have studied with some care, the scone ic questions of the day, have no right to be quiescen while so much of fallacy is uttered, and folly taught, upon nearly all financial questions. No same man doubts whether he be an upholder of hard or soft money, that whether he be an upholder or nard or soft money, that one of the most important practical questions of the hour, coming home to every man's pecket day by day, is the mysterious and difficult financial problem; and of which it may most truly be said, that "words without knowledge nay darken counsel."

I presume that every intelligent observer of passing

vents has watched the growth and development of the o-called Grange movement with interest, to see its effect spon the agricultural portion of our population, and pos-sibly with solicitude, lest designing and unscrupulous men should gain control of its movements, in the effort to array one class of our people against another-by a truly demagogical appeal to the prejudices and ignorance of the farming community. I must confess that I have been, while not slways ready to approve the resolves of the Grangs, well pleased with its infinence for good and en-

I am, therefore, not a little disappointed when I read the whereases and resolution of the Doniphan County Grange, as published in your issue of this week, just reseived. If you will permit, I would like to ask ou of the Grange to panse a moment and consider the accuracy of some of their statements, and briefly attend to a few suggestions in reply to some of their conclusions, as

a stockholder in any National Bank, nor an officer of one One whereas finds fault with the Government for "for tering the National Bank monopoly." In what is it a mo-nopoly! Have our friends of the Grange forgotten that Congress, some two years ago, in ebedience to the popula will, removed the monopoly provision of the Nationa Bank act! That now any one may start such a bank who has the necessary bonds, or the money to purchase the same! Surely, our farming friends, of all classes, do not

To the resolve, asking for a "forthwith repeal of the law creating the National Banks, and the withdrawal of their issues from circulation, and substitution of greenbacks," I would ask a little further attention—regretting like a full discussion of the question.

I would offer these objections to the repeal of the char-ters of the National Banks, and any hasty retirement of their circulation :

to replace the National Banks, I object to a currency wholly greenback, for the reason th at then the financia interests of the entire people are at the mercy of political parties; and at least once each four years, as now, we should have both parties using the fluancial question as foot-ball, or rather a shuttlecock, of party strategy. If our Grange friends will read the history of the bank troubles during the administration of Jackson, they will see that the Whig party was charged with preducing, or attempting to produce, a commercial relapse, by means of the bank's calling in its discounts, in order to affect the popular vote, especially in commercial circles, and secure a re-charter. With the increasing rumors of dishonesty in high official positions, and the actual dishonesty dis-covered, is it wise to increase the responsibility of Washngton bureau officials, by giving to them the sole power emitting notes !

3d. Has the Grange considered the wide aproad dis which must result from a speedy withdrawing of the Na-tional Bank notes? The natural, and it seems inevitable. ction of the banks, or very many of them, must be to call in their loans, and so produce a severe contraction of credits, thus raising the rate of interest, and causing fall in prices—from which no one could suffer more than the farmers. Immense quantities of Government bonds would be thrown upon the market, in a short space of time, not only depreciating their value, and thus onset tling our foreign exchanges, but also raising the price o gold; and any large number of bonds sold must in very fluctuating, and the farmers' losses corresponding! great; aside from the fact that the impaired confidence the good faith and wisdom of our Government wou cause not only greenbacks, but bonds, to diminish in value, and at first very greatly.

I might refer to the srgument in favor of National Banks based upon the need of every nation, in time of war, to call upon its capital for loans; but this article is

I will only add, that no greater fallacy rests in a foresaid whereases than the assumption that the volume of the currency has been materially contracted. Here is the truth, as shown from the records of the Government: In October, 1865, the paper circulation was \$704,218,038. September, 1873, just before the panie, it was farger still, being \$740,000,000; and after the Secretary of the Treasury re-issued the reserve of \$25,000,000, it was \$766,000,000. In December, 1875, it was \$768,785,981.

The trouble with the country, then, can't be a cont tion of the currency ; and it is equally nepsensical to a gue that the harmless resumption act, which is a mere re-solve, so far as actual resumption goes, with no practical measures to enforce the resumption of specie payment, one of the prime causes of the present "rapid decline the wages of labor, the prices of property, and the blight and prostration of trade." Unless I most wofully misread the past and passing events, the iliad of all our woss may be summed up in three things: Over-production, speculation, and irredeemable currency—the two first we are rid of, and by "increased industry and economy," we are slowly, true, very slowly, recuperating from their ill effects, the second whereas of your Grange to the contra-ry. A sick man recovers gradually, when the disease has been severe; and we were exceedingly sick, as the result proves. Let us be patient, and continue the economy. As my name will add nothing to what I have written and its superscription might be misinterpreted, I close

OLD FOGY.

To Whom CREDIT IS DUR.—The Topeka Times gives to Judge Crozier, while in the United States Senate, the credit of having got the Osage land question into the Supreme Court, where it has now been decided in favor of the settlers. has now been decided in favor of the settlers. And we believe the lawyers of the State generally concur in this opinion, and attribute the satisfactory settlement of the case, in a large measure, to Mr. Crosier's sugacity and prescience as an attorney, by reason of which the case was put in the way of speedy adjustment.—Lessenworth Times.

Judge Fester has devied the petition to put C. G. Scrafford into bankruptcy—allowing attaching creditors as well as others a hearing in the matter. We understand an appeal will be taken to Judge Dillou; and honce those interested are still "on the ragged edge."—Seneca Courier.

The new census of Philade lphia, just taken,

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